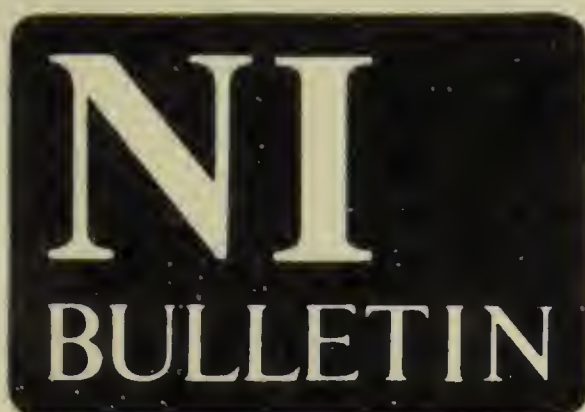


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MEMBERSHIP FEE: Individual & Club Membership - \$10.00 Annually. Junior Membership (18 years of age and under) - \$7.00 Annually. Senior Membership (70 years of age and over) - \$7.00 Annually.

INSIDE N.I.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

September 1985 Applications for Membership: The following persons have applied for membership. If no written objections are received by November 1, 1985, their membership will become effective on that date.

2128 Bill Harrison, P. O. Box 523, Sherman, TX 75090
(Canada, British Commonwealth, Oceania)

2129 Dan Thompson
(Odd and Curious)

2130-MT C. F. P. Stueck, Box 13106, Webster Groves, Mo. 63119
(World Talers, Spanish American, Ancients)

2131 Rita G. Holmes, P. O. Box 1406, Bracketsville, TX 78832

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

I. Acknowledgement is made below to those who have donated material to the NI Library.

The American Numismatic Society

MILDENBERG, LEO/HURTER, SILVIA. *The Arthus S. Dewing Collection of Greek Coins*. Pub. 1985, 2 vols. Vol. I, Text, 194pp, not illus. Vol. II, Plates, 142 plates, no text.

David Block

BLOCK, DAVID. *The Literature of Napoleonic Medals*. Pub. 1985, 12pp, not illus. Must bibliography for collectors of Napoleonic medals.

Tom Higil

SHAW, WILLIAM/HAVI ALI, MOHD. KASSIM BIN. *Tin "hat" and animal money*. Pub. 1970, 17pp, w/plates.

Dale Seppa

CHERVO, SANTIAGO. *Historia aeronantica en la medalla Francesa*. Pub. 1983, 78pp, illus.

Mark Terpin

MACKAY, JAMES A. *Isle of Man coins and tokens*. Pub. 1978, 84pp, illus. Also contains a brief history of the Pobjoy Mint. A new private English mint.

Vladimir Suchy

HLINKA, JOZEF/KAZIMIR, STEFAN/KOLINIKOVA, EVA. *Peniaze v nasich dejinach (Money in our history)*. Pub. 1976, 290pp, illus. In Czechoslovakian. The development of money as it relates to the history of Czechoslovakia coinage into modern times.

II. Begging Department. Many of you, I am sure, are familiar with H. L. Rabino Di Borgomale's *Coins, Medals & Seals of the Shahs of Iran*. This work was originally published in 1945 in Hertford, England. and then re-published by NI in Dallas in 1973. It contained 108 pages and four plates. In 1951 he up-dated the above work and called it the *Album of Coins, Medals, and Seals of the Shahs of Iran*. This up-date has some 54 plates and a section of "Additions and Corrections". This issue was published in Oxford, England. Later in Teheran in 1975 the *Album* was reprinted with both the English text and Arabic text. It is our understanding that the 1951 *Album* now sells for over \$300.00. We are hoping that the 1975 Teheran reprint might be available at a reasonable price and that some member might have a copy that they would donate to the Library. Can anyone help?

III. The Library in July received its first fictional donation from NI member Bill Benson with mixed feelings. The first part of the mix is an agreement with Bill that while some coin catalogs could be described as "fiction", there is nothing to say the NI Library couldn't stock true fiction. The second part of the mixed feeling is that it arrived on the afternoon preceding the day when I was to take a long trip. Instead of going to bed early I stayed up reading until the wee hours and had to drive the next day with toothpicks holding up my eyelids. I am not sure I want to go through that again but even so if anyone runs across a work of fiction dealing specifically with coins and wants to pass it on, we'll take it. I might add, however, that it had better be reasonably good fiction or it won't get shelf space and there will be no tax credit (for U.S. members). The book in question is *The Rare Coin Score* by Donald E. Westlake. It's about the robbery of the bourse tables at a convention and the criminals win.

Granvyl G. Hulse, Jr.
NI Book Librarian

NI MEMBER TO LEAD SECOND CANADA-ISRAEL NUMISMATIC TOUR IN NOVEMBER

Dr. Marvin Kay (NI #2036) of Toronto, Ontario, Canada has decided to lead a second group of coin collectors to Israel this November. He led a group on a similar trip in 1984 and it created much excitement and enthusiasm of the participants.

The tour will depart from Toronto, Ontario on Monday, November 11th and return on Monday, November 25th. There are 3 night options for London or Cairo for those wishing to extend the return trip. Other optional trips on the return include Athens, Amsterdam, Rome, Paris, Madrid and Lisbon. These options are at no additional cost in airfare, but must be made at least 3 weeks prior to departure from Toronto.

In addition to the usual tourist sites of Via Dolorosa, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Nazareth, the "Good Fence" at the Lebanese border and others, there will be personalized tours of the Israel Mint and the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation.

Cost of the tour is \$2,059.00 Canadian dollars. A free brochure is available from Fisher-Fremont Travel Ltd., Attn: Sara Pachter, 535 Eglinton Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5N 1B3, phone (416) 481-3323.

PROCURATORS, COINS, AND THE SHROUD

Joseph Uphoff, NLG, NI #1411 and James Robert Moriarty, III, University of San Diego

The Shroud of Turin is presently the most mysterious archaeological artifact under scientific analysis. Various tests, combined with documentary research, are attempting to solve two principle questions. First, is the Shroud historically authentic and second, is it the Shroud of Christ? The latter is the major subject of controversy relating to the relic. The question of the Shroud's historicity is in less contention, as the evidences are steadily accumulating in its support.

Most investigators are of the opinion that the Shroud is of first century manufacture. This conclusion has been reached through pollen analysis, method of manufacture, and style of weave all being very persuasive. One intriguing aspect of the ongoing investigations has been the discovery of coins over the eyes of the figure on the Shroud. If these can be positively identified, they would provide a *terminus anti quem*, for the date of the Shroud, more accurate than any other dating method. Debate on this topic has largely centered upon what these coins portray and who minted them. This discovery was first brought to public attention by an article which appeared in *THE NUMISMATIST*, the journal of the American Numismatic Association. In the July, 1978 issue, E. Jumper, J. Jackson and K. Stevenson first suggested the possibility of coin images appearing on the Shroud.

Using a VP-8 Image Analyzer, they were able to discern button-like objects over the eyes of the Shroud figure. Further investigation revealed a thickness of approximately 1-5mm. and a diameter of about 14mm. The surface of the images were demonstrated, through the use of contour mapping, to be flat, circular, and about the same size. This was a key discovery. It answered the question, purposed by some, as to whether or not the Shroud figure had open eyes. The curve of the eye would have been recorded by the Image Analyzer, if this had been true. Covering the eyes of a corpus with coins is an ancient rite. The principle purpose was to keep the eyes closed, but many myths have surrounded the practice.

Careful measurements showed that the size of the circular objects matched that of Judaic leptons, coins that circulated in Palestine through the early first century. Three possible attributions for these coins are suggested. Specifically those of Judas Aristobulus, 104-103 B.C., Herod I, 37-4 B.C., or Pontius Pilate, 26-36 A.D.

No further attempt at attribution was published until July 16, 1980. An article appearing on page one of *Coin World* reported the findings of Rev. Francis Filas of Loyola University. He stated that the coin over the left eye was a lepton of Pontius Pilate showing a "Lituus",

or augur's wand and the remains of an inscription between 9:30 and 11:30 reading "UCAI" which Filas extrapolated as "IOUKAICAROC".

The announcement of this major discovery initiated a series of pro and con reports that continues to the present. Valuable new data has resulted from the exchanges between Rev. Filas and his principal opponent, Mr. Mel Wacks.

Published, negative responses did not begin until Rev. Filas wrote a second article on this subject which appeared on October 22, 1980. Reader's help was requested in locating a lepton of Pontius Pilate with the augur's staff and utilizing C instead of K in the spelling of Kaicaroc. This was the first time this spelling error became public and, yet, it was perfectly apparent in the photo accompanying Filas' first article. In defense of his claimed misspelling, Rev. Filas noted that misspelling, as well as transposed and retrograde letters, were common occurrences in coins minted by the Procurators of Judaea. He also maintained that only Pilate used the augur's staff on his coinage.

It would not be until July 1, 1981 that another article appeared in *Coin World* on this subject. Here, Rev. Filas announced the results of a computer analysis using the Log E/Interpretations Systems. This analysis confirmed the existence of coins over both eyes and seemed to support Filas' type attribution of the coin over the left eye. Photos were included in the article to buttress his claim. Rev. Filas further speculated that coin over the right eye is also a coin of Pilate, but showing three ears of barley instead of the augur's wand. However, he admits that this is extremely tentative.

Three weeks later, Mel Wacks, editor of *The Augur*, a journal specializing in coins of Judaea, published an article challenging Filas' claim that the identification of the coin over the right eye, being of Pontius Pilate, suggests a date for the Shroud contemporaneous with Christ's crucifixion. Wacks' argument centered on three pieces of evidence. Specifically, that the crucifixion occurred on Passover, 31. The coin Filas sees on the Shroud was minted four months later and that Tiberius dated his coins with year 1, commencing in August 14 A.D. (the beginning of his reign) and progressing yearly thereafter.

Several comments are in order regarding each of these points. While most theologians are in agreement that the crucifixion occurred in 30 A.D., Wacks maintains that this is based on evidence presented in the Synoptic Gospels, yet if one accepts the evidence presented in John, a date of 31 is arrived at. This presents no problem in accepting the possibility of Filas' attribution. However, if one accepts the earlier date, the equation of image on Shroud equals Christ cannot be made. Yet, this presupposes that Tiberius did not consider the period between August and December, 14 (of the Julian calendar) as a year. Instead the counting of January, 15 as beginning Year 2 suggests that the coin could have been minted in 30 A.D. The basis for Wacks' argument is that experts have determined that the coins portraying the augur's wand have been dated to Year 17 of Tiberius' reign. While Wacks says that there are some coins dated Year 16 (LIS instead of LIZ, which he further states is the method of dating) have been demonstrated to be die cutter errors reversing the last letter.

About a month later, Rev. Filas published another article in *Coin World*. This time to refute some of Wacks' claims. Rev. Filas argued that some rulers dated their coins from the date of their accession to the end of the calendar year and counted subsequent regnal years as one year from the beginning of each new year. While this does solve the problem of how a coin on the Shroud appeared to have been minted after Christ's crucifixion, no evidence that Tiberius utilized this system is presented.

An article appearing in *World Coin News* on September 22, 1981 illustrated the coin in Rev. Filas' possession that contains the misspelled word, "Caicaroc". Of the full inscription "Tiberiou Caicaroc", only the letters "IOUC" are visible between 9 and 12 o'clock. Filas believes the existence of this coin is conclusive to indicate that coins with this error were, indeed, minted at the time of Pontius Pilate. Also, he claims that this coin proves the Shroud to be an authentic first century artifact as no mediaeval artist could paint onto a coin a letter 1.3mm in size with a spelling such as the one pictured in his illustration.

Two weeks later, another investigator entered the controversy. On October 7, Robert Leonard published an article in *Coin World* that not only disputed the claim that there are coins on the Shroud, but the authenticity of the Shroud itself. His premise is that what appear as coins are so through a misinterpretation of the evidence presented by the image analysis. He maintained that these objects were two-dimensional and not three and that in reality they were the image's eyes or, more precisely, the irises. This implies that nothing was placed over the eye lids (during burial preparation to prevent them from opening), an omission contrary to funerary practices of the 1st century in Judaea. However, this presents Leonard with no difficulty, as he is convinced that the Shroud is of 14th century manufacture.

A second piece of evidence Leonard cites in support of this theory (i.e., that the coins are not present) is that nothing is known to exist resembling Filas' coin of Pontius Pilate. Photos were included within the article to buttress his claim. While there are differences between his photos, he ignores the fact that inscription and design on hand-struck coins can vary considerably, especially with poorly engraved dies such as were used in Judaea at this time. Granted, Meshorer (cited in the article as not listing a Pontius Pilate coin with the misspelled "Caicaroc") is an expert on Judaeic coins, but to expect to catalog anything other than a few of the representative variations for each coin die is questionable. While Rev. Filas might be in error as to who minted this coin, the fact of its not being listed in catalogs or not having been seen by Leonard does not *ipso facto* imply that there is no such coin which fits the general description of Rev. Filas' coin. No catalog is complete as most catalogers are aware and usually say as much in their introduction. Despite these criticisms, Leonard raises a valid point in that all the reader can see of this coin are the Greek possessive ending of the Roman Emperor Tiberius, along with the first three letters of one of his titles.

After careful study of Leonard's claim, two problems emerge. Specifically, irises would not show writing or even the hint of some that could be interpreted as such (the latter is a charge he levels against

Rev. Filas). Also, no mediaeval artist would be bold enough to break with the traditional means of portraying the crucifixion which always show the nails driven through the hands. Instead, the Shroud shows the nails were driven through the image's wrists, a fact no mediaeval artist would be aware of, as the first evidence was discovered in the 1950's that this was the method the Romans used.

On October 28, an article appeared in *Coin World* that summarized the debate on this controversy up to that date. The only new piece of information given was the results of the investigation of the Shroud of Turin Research Project. As its conclusions are beyond the scope of this paper, they will not be discussed here.

A week later, Leonard published a letter in *World Coin News* challenging Rev. Filas' discovery of a coin the latter claims to be on the Shroud. From clearer photos of this piece, Leonard suggests that everything is as it should be and there exists no spelling error on Rev. Filas' coin. He also maintains that even if nothing of the original inscription is left on this piece, Rev. Filas' reading of it places the letters in the wrong place in relation to the design. Two objections to his must be stated. First, Leonard does not state the source of his photographs which raises the question of are they of the same coin? Secondly, if nothing was left of the inscription, how could the now non-existent letters be wrongly placed in relation to the design?

On December 2, Rev. Filas announced the discovery of a second coin of Pontius Pilate, slightly different in style, but containing the same spelling error as the first he found and claims to be visible on the Shroud. It is, perhaps, interesting to note that Rev. Filas' rationale in finding this second coin is to answer his critics' claims that the discovery of the first as being inconclusive. While publishing this latest information about errors, *Coin World* made one of its own in that it printed the photos associated with this article upside-down. This was corrected the next week.

A letter appeared in *Coin World* written by Steven Rice and Scott Henderson which points out several problems with Leonard's article, especially in regard to the latter's claim that the Shroud is not Biblical. They go on to indicate that, as coins of this period were "very crudely made" and come in various shapes and sizes, to suggest uniformity among them as Leonard does causes his arguments to lose much of their effect, especially since he has never seen Rev. Filas' coin.

Wacks continued the debate with an article published in *World Coin News* on January 12, challenging Rev. Filas' claim of a Pontius Pilate coin on the Shroud. Comparing the first coin Rev. Filas discovered with the image on the Shroud, he concluded that the letters "CA" are in the wrong position compared to where they should be on these coins. An illustration is provided as evidence for this claim. Instead of the "UCAI" Rev. Filas sees, Wacks maintains these are the bottom two-thirds of the letters "IBER" which form part of Tiberius' name. Position and shape of the letters confirm this identification, suggests Wacks. As far as the second coin Rev. Filas has with the error in the inscription he agrees that, indeed, such an error exists, but maintains the coin was placed at an angle 90 degrees counter-clockwise

from Rev. Filas' illustration. This would place the letters "CA" to the right of the wand and not to its left, this being the normal position of these letters in the inscription.

As Wacks has never seen or handled a coin with the letters "UCAI" in the position Rev. Filas claims them to be, he will remain skeptical until such a coin or a reasonable facsimile is found. Even if such a coin were located, he maintains that it could not have been minted by Pilate. Wacks has suggested an alternate attribution that better matches the coin over the right eye. This possibility consists of a grain of barley in the center of the letters "KAICA" on the left and the letters "POC" on the right. While he is in agreement as far as the "CA" are concerned, either or both letters on each side could be "I" or the letter on the right could be the remains of another. Several Roman procurators using this design are mentioned, but, based on the pattern on the Shroud, only two are suggested as likely to have minted this particular piece, specifically Coponius (6-9 A.D.) and Ambibulus (9-12 A.D.). Neither would present any problem in dating the Shroud to the time of Christ as both coins enjoyed wide circulation at the time, as well as being the most common of among the most common of the period.

Considering the worn condition of the coin over the left eye, a date of manufacture before Pontius Pilate becomes all the more logical. Once placed into circulation, coins begin to exhibit some degree of wear that progressively wears away any inscription or design placed upon it. The more wear a given coin has, the longer it has been in use by the populace. If Rev. Filas is correct in asserting that this particular piece was minted by Pilate, and, if it was buried along with the body enclosed by the Shroud, its imprint would indicate a coin in considerably better condition, especially if it were only minted one or two years before internment.

The most recent article in this controversy appeared in *Coin World* on January 27, 1982. Here Rev. Filas offered further proof of his position using a filmstrip. As one follows the chronology of the research and discussions relating to the identification of the coin represented on the Shroud, it becomes apparent that opinion is directly influenced by bias. Recognizing that there is only one way a reasonable consensus can be formulated, it now becomes necessary to state the facts so far accumulated and relate the writers' conclusions. The weight of evidence supports the presence of an attributable coin over the left eye of the Shroud image. This coin was minted by Pontius Pilate, a procurator of Judaea, and features an augur's wand with the inscription "TIBERIOU CAICAROC" around it. The other side shows a laurel wreath within which are the letters "LIZ" that represent, in Greek, the year 17 of Tiberius' reign. Roman Emperors dated their regnal years from the date of their assumption of tribunician and imperial power. The date on the coin can be rendered as A.D. 31.

Addressing the issue of whom the Shroud portrays, the positive attribution of a coin to a certain year does not automatically rule out the possibility that we are looking at Christ. Instead, it established a date, for believers, before which Christ could not have died. At the same time, if Christ died before either coin (there is believed to be a coin over the right eye as well) as minted, it becomes equally apparent that the Shroud portrays another individual.



The Shroud with coins over eyes



Enlarged coin over left eye

Several writers have proposed theories relating to the identification of coins on the Shroud. The central point of contention has been the date certain coins were minted and is this in concert with the possibility the Shroud portrays Christ. Thus, when certain coins, especially those portraying a Lituus (i.e., wreath), were minted becomes crucial. And, yet, this is not adequately addressed. These coins were first minted in Year 17 of Tiberius' reign, a figure derived from the wreath side of these pieces which have three Greek letters inscribed within, namely: "LIZ". The "L" symbolizes the word "LYKABΣ" meaning "year". The "IZ" represents the numerals 10 and 7, respectively, thus, deriving the date.

Another issue in dispute has been how Tiberius counted the regnal years of his reign and the effect this has on identifying the image as being that of Christ. Traditionally, Christ is said to have died in April, 30 A.D., or during Year 16 of Tiberius' reign. Yet, this coin's manufacture did not commence until the beginning of Year 17 in July, 31 A.D. To suggest that the traditional date of the Crucifixion is the correct date and to base one's arguments upon this point impresses the authors as backward reasoning. Tradition can change just as one's interpretation of facts change based on new and more accurate information.

The most recent comprehensive discussions relating to the probable year of Christ's death encompass the dates 30 through 33 A.D. This is based on the variations of interpretation expressed in a variety of events which took place slightly before and after his birth. These include: the date of the completion of the inner temple, the taxation decree of Augustus, the death of Herod the Great, the probably dates of his birth, the date of the commencement of his ministry, and the probable date of his baptism. Lastly, one must consider the astronomical data relating to the star in the East.

Although this latter information falls within the province of astronomy, it is no more exact that the historical interpretations relating to any of the other events mentioned above. We are, therefore, constrained to employ Occam's Razor to weigh each piece of evidence in light of every other so that those data which do not correlate with the next event in the above sequence is removed. Thus, leaving, by reasoned analysis, a series of events closer to the facts than can any individual element provide.

We, therefore, conclude that the date of the Crucifixion falls imprecisely in 31 A.D. at the end of summer or early autumn. It should be noted that this is in agreement with the Gospel of St. John as to date. Subsequently, the case for the early historicity of the Shroud and the coins upon it are extremely persuasive. In addition, it cautiously adds support to its religious authenticity.

(Ed. note: Father Filas died early in 1985.)

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MEXICO PAPER MONEY: Do You Know?

Ed Shlieker

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How many have made a study or collected the National Emblem of Mexico, the Eagle and Serpent? Do you know that every conceivable form and style appear on Mexican currency from the first issues? Some are not always in conformity, such as the eagle facing left instead of right. They may be unique such as in the coins but future study will reveal this. An unconventional emblem is shown on the reverse of El Banco Nacional de Mexico, 1 peso circa 1910, where the eagle is crouched with spread wings and facing left. The serpent is not in the eagle's beak (as typical), but is clutched coiled in the eagle's claws. A most beautiful specimen of the national emblem appears in a 2½" circle on the El Banco de Londres Y Mexico, circa 1900 in denominations of \$1-2-5-10-20-50-100 (pesos). The 50 and 100 pesos are probably more prominent as the background color is red and the eagle is etched in black, a beautiful contrast. It appears that every feather facet on the eagle is distinct, a very fine detailed etching and a splendid conversation piece. Of all the emblems, I believe these are the most outstanding.

HYPER-INFLATION IN BOLIVIA, 1985

John DeMarias, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1539

Inflation has been a serious problem in much of Latin America for many years now, but Bolivia is the first to enter into hyper-inflation. The current rate of inflation, according to a report on National Public Radio on July 11, 1985, is near 100,000% annually. A 50,000 peso note is now worth just 25 cents in United States money. Paper money has become the third largest legally imported item. Plane loads of it arrive every week from Western Europe where it is printed in an effort to satisfy the demands of the public.

There is but 3,000,000 dollars in United States currency in Bolivian banks and they cannot, because of legal restrictions, engage in a profitable foreign exchange business. Rather, the foreign exchange business is conducted on the streets in a black market operation popularly called "The Bank of the People". Cocaine exports constitute the main source of hard currency. Despite import restrictions on many items, there is a flourishing black market. Prices have surged far ahead of wages. A week's wages for a washer woman was reported as 60,000 pesos while a can of processed milk cost 690,000 pesos on the black market. Official prices for basic goods are several months out of date and are ignored.

Coins, the largest of which is 5 pesos, are no longer in use. However, they are still required to operate telephones. This has led to the practice of women sitting under pay phones selling the appropriate coins for much greater sums of inflated paper currency. Each phone booth has become a business for some poor person.

In my other reading, I came upon the comment that in hyper-inflations the real value of the total amount of money in circulation falls despite the enormous increase in the nominal value of money in circulation. This actually results in a shortage of money and governments are forced to add enormous amounts of new money to the circulation. We normally think that the quantity of paper money pushes prices upward. However, in the case of hyper-inflation, anticipated inflation seems to require almost more currency than a government can supply. A genuine hyper-inflation is something that has not occurred for some time. They were common only in the early 1920's and in the 1940's.

YUGOSLAVIAN COINS SPECIFICATIONS, 1953-1963

John DeMarais, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1539

The following are the specifications of the Yugoslavian coins struck with the frozen dates 1953, 1955 and 1963.

50 para	17.4mm	.620 grams	.990 aluminum
1 dinar	19.8mm	.900 grams	.990 aluminum
2 dinara	22.2mm	1.240 grams	.990 aluminum
5 dinara	24.6mm	1.670 grams	.990 aluminum
10 dinara	21.0mm	3.000 grams	.910 copper, .090 aluminum
20 dinara	23.3mm	4.000 grams	.910 copper, .090 aluminum
50 dinara	25.5mm	6.000 grams	.910 copper, .090 aluminum

THE PASCO MINT: 1842-46

Horace P. Flatt, Saratoga, California, NI #1857

Efforts had been made to establish in the 1830's a mint at the Cerro de Pasco, the center of the Peruvian silver mining industry. These efforts were ineffectual, but were motivated by the desire to stimulate the mining industry by more quickly making available the money needed to finance day-to-day activities in the mines. It was also hoped that governmental revenues could be increased by the removal of a major incentive for the miners to engage in the illegal shipment of silver bullion through the many small seaports on the coast of Peru.

These same motivations were present when in late 1841 the miner's guild again pressed for the construction of a mint in the area. This time, a resolution of February 15, 1842 (1) established such a mint in accord with the law of 1832 and the decree of 1835 which provided for the construction and operation of the mint by a private society rather than the government. An important provision of that decree was that the profit to the shareholders of the society was to be determined as the excess of the profit over that which would have been made by the Lima mint coining the same amount of silver using, as it developed, the operations of 1835 as a reference point.

While few official records of the operation of the Pasco mint have survived, such was the public interest that many aspects of its first period of operation from 1842 to 1846 may be determined from the periodicals of the day, notably "El Comercio" of Lima. The emphasis of this article is upon the coins that were produced rather than a detailed exposition of the economic problems of the country and the mint.

It was determined relatively early that the actual site of the mint was to be the village of Quinua about seven miles from the Cerro de Pasco (2). On July 30, 1842 another decree was issued specifying the various officials of the mint (3). However it appears that delays in organizing the private society prevented the actual implementation of the various decrees. On July 13, 1843 additional decrees were issued by Manuel Vivanco, provisional Supreme Director of the Republic. In these decrees (4), Quinua was reaffirmed as the site of the mint and the organization specified, with Col. Francisco José Echegove as Director-Contador and D. Manuel Andrés de Oyrasabel as assayer, *fiel*, and die-keeper. The mint was authorized to make four reales coins in addition to the one-half, one and two reales coins previously authorized.

There were some important restrictions which were added undoubtedly at the request of those with an interest in the Lima mint. The bars of silver from the callana (smelter) at Pasco were the most important source of silver for the Lima mint. The announcement in 1842 of the opening of a mint at Pasco had quickly generated demands that the output of the mint be limited. Vivanco's decree required that the Pasco mint pay at least 8 pesos per mark of silver and that no more than 5,000 marks be minted in any month. As the entrepreneurs were to discover, the combination of the limitations on the amount of coins to be made together

with the manner by which the profit was to be determined made it impossible for them to make coins of the full legal fineness and to make a profit sufficient to recover their investment in the building and machinery of the mint.

In any case, work on the mint went forward and was commented upon by the correspondent of "El Comercio" at Cerro de Pasco. On July 17, 1843 he wrote that he "looked forward to the opening of the mint", while on September 17, he expressed the hope that the mint "soon will be in operation". By February 19, 1844 he believed that "minting would start in 15 or 20 days". He noted on May 6 that there was in "the past week a trial of the new machinery". Finally, on June 3, 1844 he noted that the work of the mint would begin as soon as the engraver and fiel arrived (from) Lima.

Given these comments, it would seem highly probable that the rare two reales dated 1843 and the very scarce four reales dated 1843 really were made in 1844 as a test of the new machinery. A recent specific gravity test of examples of the two coins in the collection of the author showed them to be of the full legal fineness, i.e., 10 dineros 20 grains.

In any case, these coins were undoubtedly made before the formal opening of the mint on July 2 with D. José Abeleyra as Director-Contador (5). By July 22 it had been reported that some coins (*cuatros* or four reales) had been made (6), but unknown to (or at least not reported by) the correspondent, on July 16 Abeleyra had presented a proposal to the Prefect of Junín (Col. Juan Salaverri) under which the society would furnish the funds to buy 60,000 marks of silver to be used for making coins of eight dineros fineness. Two-thirds of the profit was to go to the government and one-third to the society. The Government would be given the ownership of the mint and its equipment at the end of the minting (7).

The implementation of the proposal would be a clear violation of existing law which called for the fineness to be 10 dineros 20 grains, but General José Rufino Echenique felt that it was clearly within his prerogatives as Vivanco's commanding general in the Department to approve such a proposal. This he did on July 20 and on July 23 the Prefect ordered the minting of coins of eight dineros fineness (*moneda feble*) to begin. Whether the coins mentioned by the "El Comercio" correspondent were of full legal fineness is not now known - it is quite possible that the minting of the *moneda feble* proceeded in anticipation of approval of Abeleyra's proposal. Further, it is not now known whether the obverse of the *cuatros* indicated the fineness or not, since there are two basic varieties of the four reales of 1844 - one with no indication of fineness and one with the required abbreviation of 10 dineros 20 grains.

Subsequently, there were many rationalizations for the emission of the *moneda feble*. These will not be explored in this article, but it is interesting to note that if the 60,000 marks of coins had been minted, the society's share of the profits would almost exactly have covered its cost as indicated in an inventory of 1845 (8). Thus, whatever the other reasons were, a fundamental one was that of the recovery of the stockholder's investment. However, it is also important to point out that the stockholders primarily considered their investment as a public service and not one motivated by the potential profit.

The minting of the *moneda feble* had proceeded for about three weeks when

its production was reported in the issue of "El Comercio" dated August 16. The response of the Government was swift: a decree was issued on August 17 forbidding the circulation of the debased coins from Pasco, threatening to invoke penalties under the decrees of 1830 and 1840 governing counterfeiting, and, finally, disclaiming all governmental responsibilities for what had happened (9). In response to this decree, the new Prefect (Col. Juan José Salcedo) ordered on August 21 (10) that only coins of the full legal fineness be minted and a report of the following week indicated that this was being done (11).

Apparently the minting of the coins continued for some weeks. An interesting incident of this period was an order by the Prefect for the preparation of dies for a *peso fuerte* (12). There is no evidence that such a coin was struck during this period. However, an inventory of 1853 of the tools and equipment from Quinua (13) discloses that dies had indeed been made.

A new contract was signed (apparently on November 22 (14)) between General Miguel Medina, Commanding General of the North and Abeleyra and Faustino Guido, former treasurer of the society, under which a new minting of the moneda feble was undertaken. The reason given was the necessity of money to maintain San Roman's Division of the Juaja; however, it is not easy to understand now the reasons which convinced Abeleyra and Medina that the new minting of moneda feble would be permitted. In any case, as soon as the new minting became known, a circular was issued on November 30 (15) reminding everyone of the earlier decree of August 17. This time, however, the minting continued unabated and by the end of December, the Government had decided to take more definitive action. Although the Supreme Resolution closing the mint was not issued until January 8, 1845 it was known to Mariano Necochea, the Director of the Lima mint, at least by January 2 (16). The resolution specified that the closing was to be temporary, and there is clear evidence that this was the true intention of the Government, although it was intended that the Government would take over operation of the mint (17). However, the terms and conditions imposed by the Government were such as to make it impossible to operate the mint profitably, given the rising price of silver bullion. A decree of May 15, 1845 provided for the reorganization and reopening of the Pasco mint as part of the Government (18), but it was not reopened for the reason given above. In August, 1846 (19) the Pasco mint was made organizationally part of the Lima mint and was finally closed by a Supreme Order of December 28, 1846. It was not to reopen until 1855.

We see that in its approximately six months of operation from late July 1844 to early January 1845 moneda feble was produced in two distinct periods. Coins of full legal fineness were clearly produced in the period from late August to late November 1844. There is a (small) possibility that coins of full legal fineness were produced initially in July 1844, but this is not known.

Since a four reales of 1845 with no indication of fineness on the obverse is known, it is reasonable to assume that a similar die was used for the obverse in the latter part of 1844. However, it is currently not known what obverse die was used during the first period of minting of the moneda feble. While it is probable that a similar die was used in both periods, it is presently an open question due to the lack of official records.

Only the highlights of this period of the Pasco mint have been touched upon

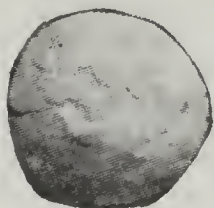
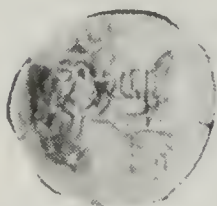
above. The story of the mint is deeply entwined in the turbulent politics of the period as well as the deepening economic problems caused by the continued importation and circulation of the Bolivian moneda feble within the country. The production of moneda feble at Pasco was clearly contrary to Peruvian law and policy, yet the amount produced was only a small fraction of the Bolivian moneda feble in circulation in Peru at the time. The Government was unprepared economically to cope with the problem of the Bolivian moneda feble. Thus the closure of the Pasco mint was clearly a reaffirmation of the public policy of the period, but an ineffectual action as far as the fundamental monetary problems of the country. Further, it is easy to believe that the small production of coins at the Lima mint in 1844 was caused not only by the rising price of silver but by the decreased supply of silver due to the minting in Pasco. Thus the continued operation of the Pasco mint could have been seen as a threat to the continued profitable operation of the Lima mint with its relatively high and fixed costs.

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INFORMATION, Please



The photo to the left is of a piece owned by NI member Dr. R. J. Hubartt. It has stumped the NI Attribution Committee, which is unusual in itself when you cite their record.

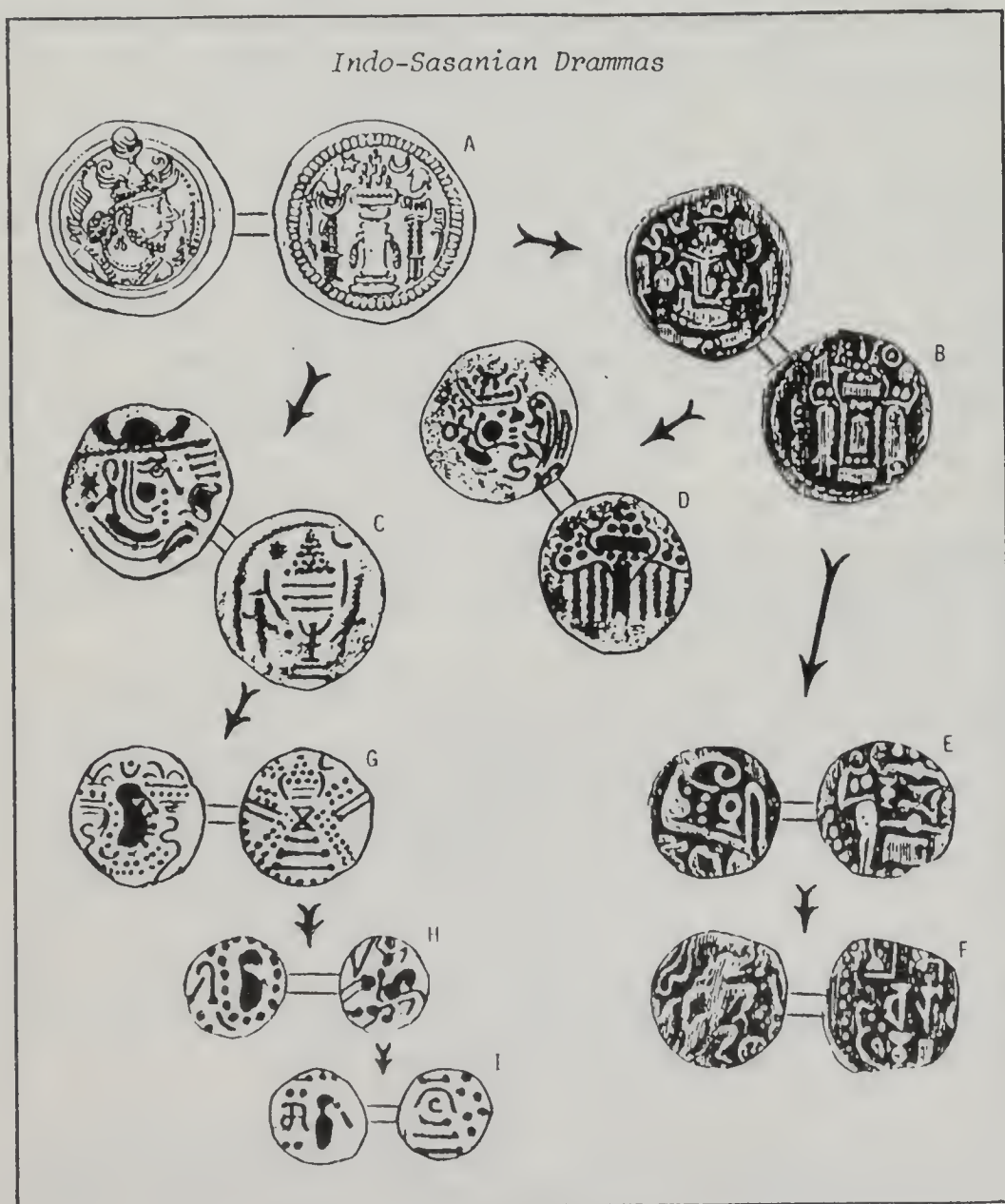
The owner of the piece believes it to be made of Electrum, about 400 A.D. (possibility West Calukian).

INDO-SASANIAN COINS

*Robert Tye, South Lockeynort, Isle of So. Uist, SCOTLAND, NI #2003
(Reprinted with permission from his List #10 1985)*

An introduction to the chronology and inter-relationships of the various branches of the series:

BACKGROUND The Sasanian broad flan coin style was an original departure introduced by the founder of the Sasanian dynasty in Persia, Ardeshir I (226-240 AD). Sometime around 350 AD the weakness of the Kushan Kings allowed the Sasanians to establish a foothold in the far North West of India, and there they struck the first Sasanian style coins on Indian soil (MA 3616, 3621). Also around 350 the White Huns began to expand, overrunning Northern Afghanistan. By c410 AD Kabul had fallen to the Huns, and under Toramana (490-515) the Huns ventured deep into India proper.



During this period expansion of the various Hunish Kingdoms produced a broad variety of coinages, imitating the types of both Guptas and Kushans, as well as the Sassanians. It was the later series which received most attention however; the Huns used Sasanian coins, counter-marked them, faked them, and issued new coins within the Sasanian tradition.

EARLIEST SASANIAN ISSUES The dark age of Indian history in the 6th century is just as murky as the corresponding period in Western Europe. However, as far as can be made out a Hunish dynasty named the Gujaras retained a hold on much of Western India, including Rajasthan, Gujarat and Malwa. The Gujaras issued an anonymous coinage derived from the Sasanian issues of Peroz (457-83) (See A on the plate) which can be divided into two separate series, a Northern series in Rajasthan and a Southern one around Gujarat (MN 208-18). As Mitchiner points out, the two series can be distinguished by the king's headgear; on the Northern coins (see B) he wears what looks like a hod of bricks on his head ("turreted headdress"), on Southern coins (see C) he sports a bowler ("domed headdress").

The Rajasthan coins are scarcer than those of Gujarat, and seem quickly to have been somewhat debased. Both of these early Gujaras series show a wide variety of styles, especially the Southern issues. Most scholars have arranged these coins into a chronological series, suggesting a gradual transformation of style from immediately post Peroz issues, through to a final phase, broad flan coins with a bean shaped bust, which are the obvious precursors of the gadhaiya coinage. The groups of these coins I have had the opportunity to study derive from at least three separate hoards, and each contained a full range of styles from the presumed earliest to latest, undifferentiated by wear. It does seem likely that the broadest flan coins pre-date the more compact ones, but again the bean shaped bust is found amongst the broad flan coins. I would suggest that in the Gujarat area mints in different towns quickly adopted their own style of engraving dies, which then remained static as the flan size reduced everywhere. Perhaps the bean shaped gadhaiya bust figures on not the latest coins, but the most southerly, those of the Broach area?

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN GROUP Out of the scarce issues of the Rajasthan Gujaras (MN 208-12), two prolific series develop, both showing the 'turreted headdress' bust.

There is a direct successor of the Northern coins in the Rajasthan area, found especially in the Mewar area, apparently. These coins (see D) retain a broad flan, but show debasement of both style and metal (MN 355-76). Judging from the numbers extant they must have been issued over a long period (Deyell cites evidence that they may still have been circulating in the sixteenth century!). I do not accept Mitchiner's suggestion that the adoption of the gold standard in Central India around 1000 AD would mark the terminus of this series. Western India remained on a silver standard right up to the Turkish conquest in the 13th century. (Note the Gujarat gadhaiya coins; the Punjab bull and horse; and especially the *silver* Lakshmi type of Ajayaraja (c1110-25) around Jaipur). The question of who struck these coins and when remains a mystery.

In the eighth and ninth centuries a Gujaras dynasty, the Pratiharas, extended its rule into Central India. They provided a coinage in this area of the 'turreted headdress' Indo-Sasanian type. These coins (MN 325-34, 377-402) show a range of varieties, but the commoner types bear the

legend *Sri Vighra*, and they were known as *vighrahapala* grammas (see E). With time these coins develop a thick dumpy flan. Bhoja I, the Pratihara ruler (836-885 AD) substituted new devices on his coins, showing the boar incarnation of Vishnu (see F), but even these coins show vestiges of the Sasanian design on the reverse (MN335-348).

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTHERN GROUP The economy of Gujarat has always been dominated by the export trade of the Western ports. This trade received a boost from the appearance of a vigorous new empire in the West, the Arabic Caliphate, in the seventh and eighth centuries AD. The boost to trade would put greater demands on the coinage and it is probably this that dictates the development of the prolific, dumpy gadhaiya paisa coinage (see G) out of the relatively scarce "domed headdress" drachms of the Gujaras. All the evidence suggests that this gadhaiya coinage continued to be issued with only minor changes in style for many centuries by successive dynasties in Gujarat and its neighboring states (MN 419-430).

From around 1000 AD onwards neighboring states in the Gujarat area began to make innovations in the design of the coins, these include the battle scene type (see H), and a number of types with inscriptions. By comparing the anonymous issues with the inscribed coins issued by the Chalukya king Bhima II (1178-1241 AD) (MN458-9 - different attribution), Deyell suggests that even by 1200 AD the gadhaiya paisa coins of Gujarat itself had changed very little.

The Turkish invasion of N. India in the 1190s AD did not extend to Gujarat for another century; however, as the foreign power made inroads into the West, this appeared to be reflected in the coins by debasement, both on the standard and the battle scene types. At this late hour a new series of very debased gadhaiya paisa (see I) appears in Malwa (MN 431-440). These coins, ascribed to the Paramaras of the thirteenth century, are crude, almost spherical globules of copper, and form perhaps the terminus of the Indo-Sasanian coinage.

I hope this article has not proved too laborious! If you ever get the opportunity, put a silver drachm of Peroz by the side of a drama of the Paramaras. Without a knowledge of the coinage of medieval Western India, do you think anyone would ever spot the connection?!

References: *Oriental Coins*, Mitchiner; "Living without Silver", (unpublished Ph.D. thesis), Deyell

FRENCH ALUMINUM-BRONZE ALLOYS

John DeMarais, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1539

Until 1962 France used an aluminum-bronze alloy consisting of 91 parts copper and 9 parts aluminum. From 1962 she has used an alloy consisting of 92 parts copper, 6 parts aluminum and 2 parts nickel. The first alloy might be properly called French aluminum-bronze because it was first used in the token coinage of the 1920's in France. The second alloy could be called Danish aluminum-bronze since it was first used in the Danish coinage of 1924. The French alloy is bright when new but turns a darker color toward bronze. The Danish alloy retains a much brassier, yellow color even with circulation.

AN INTRODUCTION TO BYZANTINE COINAGE

I. C. G. Campbell, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #LM-12

NO. 6a - MAURICE TIBERIUS, 582-602

"21 regnal years : indictions 1/15, 1/6"

Beginners sometimes confuse Tiberius II with Maurice Tiberius, but for the former, "Constantine" is the main name on his coinage whereas for the latter is is "Maruicius" in some form, in general.

One of the best of the Byzantine emperors, Maurice crowned his earlier success against Persia by supporting the Sassanian Prince Khushru II in his dynastic struggle and concluding a favorable treaty with him once he was established. In the West he consolidated the remnants of Justinian's conquests but perhaps his most lasting act was organizing the exarchates of Carthage and Ravenna as military outposts of the empire.

For all of this it was the army which led to his undoing. He could not control the advances of the Avars and Slavs in the Balkans. At one point 12,000 mutinous auxiliaries fell into the hands of the Avars who offered to ransom them for 6,000 gold pieces. Maurice's concern for public economy and his unwillingness to have them back within the empire caused him to refuse. The Avars butchered them all. On the first chance the army revolted, under a junior officer, Phocas, and the entire royal family was slaughtered. Very Byzantine.

Coinage

Minted for 20 years this was, and is, plentiful and continued in the style of his predecessor. The coins of Sicily are stamped CAT and Cherson is added to the list of mints. The indictions are used for



Carthage, Indiction III

Imperial (l.) and Consular (r.) Robes

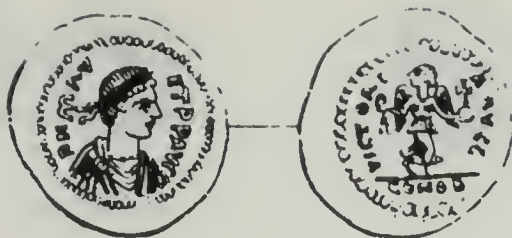
dating the coins of Carthage. Maurice is shown in both Consular and Imperial robes.

GOLD: The main gold was minted in the capital where the obverse legend varies considerably from MAVRIC TIB to TIBERI. The reverse is VICTORIA AUG and officinae found include A, B, Γ, Δ, E, ς, Z, H, Θ, I.

CONSTANTINOPLE: Solidus, 1t wt (23 and 22), semissis, tremissis.

THESSALONICA: Tremissis.

THEOUPOLIS (Ant.): Solidus, 1t wt (23 and 20).



Constantinople, Semissis.

CARTHAGE: Solidus, semissis, tremissis. Indictional years may be confused with the officinae.

ROME: Solidus, 1t wt (22), tremissis.

RAVENNA: Solidus, 1t wt (22?), semissis, tremissis.

Constantine in Numidia and Cartagena in Spain may have minted gold.

SILVER: This reign produced singularly little silver and it is all rare. A cross potent or ✠ is the usual reverse.

CONSTANTINOPLE: Miliarenses (2.7), siliqua (1.4).

CARTHAGE: Siliqua (1.9), ½ siliqua (.95), ¼ siliqua (0.45). Monogram.

ROME: ¼ siliqua.



Carthage, ½ siliqua

COPPER: The least common are the family coins. Only Theoupolis uses the cursive M.

	CON.	THESS.	NIC.	CYZ.	THEO.	CAR.	NUM.	CAT.	RAV.
Follis	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
½ Follis	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
10 N	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5 N			x		x	x	x	x	



Con., Numidia
½ F., Yr. 10



Carthage
½ F.



Ravenna
½ F.



Const.
Rv. 10 N



Cyzicus
Rv. 10 N.



Carthage
Rv. 10 N.



Catania
Rv. 10 N.



Ravenna
Rev. 10 N.



Uncertain Mints
Rv. 10 N.



Rv. 10 N.

Alexandria struck 12 N and 6 N.
Carthage also struck 2 N and 1 N.



Carthage
5 N.

Carthage
5 N.



Follis

Family Cherson

Rev. 8 PN

Rev. 4 PN

Cherson struck F, 8 N, $\frac{1}{2}$ F, 4 N. These are family coins.

The actual regnal years and officinae vary greatly from mint to mint. In Antioch (Theoupolis) the legends are all frequently blundered. Some of the coins without a mint mark are thought to have been struck at Cyzicus and Nicea but are indistinguishable from Constantinople.

The cursive M was used at Theoupolis and Ravenna for the early follis.

NO. 6b - THEODOSIUS, 589-602

Maurice Tiberius' son, Theodosius, had two coins minted in his name by Carthage. They were a $\frac{1}{2}$ siliqua and a 200 N, both very rare, presumably issued before the news of his murder reached Carthage. Theodosius was murdered while escaping, in Chalcedon (modern Kadikoy) on the Asiatic side, a few weeks after his father had been killed.

He also appears on the reverse of the Family Cherson follis (see illustration above).

MEXICO PAPER MONEY: Do You Know?

Ed Shlieker

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Though not directly numismatically associated, do you know that the first lottery tickets were sold in Mexico in 1804 and they are beautiful specimens of old world script printed on fine old paper embossed and with watermarks. They were printed in black on white. To this day the National Lottery is very popular and the tickets are very colorful and some are printed for special events. A collection of any or all lottery tickets issued would be a real challenge for a collector.

A COIN OF OTACILIA SEVERA OF ANAZARBUS, CILICIA:
ONE OF THE CHALLENGES OF ANCIENT NUMISMATICS!

by the late Larry Devine, NI #1832



Cilicia, Anazarbu, ca. 244 AD. AE 32. Bust of Otacilia Severa, wife of Philip I, wearing stephane rt., on crescent. Rev: Demeter(?) std. left, holding corn-ear (?) in right hand; left resting on scepter; in the exergue are implements of war (helmet, cuirasse, shield

and crossed greaves), like those occasionally found on coins celebrating a great military victory; legend around from left: *ANASAPB* Θ *ΜΗΤΡΩΝΗ* in field, Σ = 263 = 244/5 AD. Rarity 5 (or so). Fine/Fine.

Here's another wierd attribution. If you substitute Zeus for our guess of Demeter, and thunderbolt for our rather tentative 'corn-ear', and leave everything else the same, including the unusual exergue, then this coin is Mionnet, Sup. VII, p. 117, #112. Now, perhaps the specimen he saw was even more worn than ours and couldn't make out the leg arrangement, which is the main reason for our feminine attribution; but I doubt this, as I'm sure he would have used a parenthesied question mark, (as we did) if he wasn't sure it was Zeus. Highly improbable as this may seem we could both be right. I say highly improbable because we spend over four hours in the ANS Library, looking through just about every reference that *could* contain it (leaving Mionnet for last), and couldn't find any reverse type resembling this one; not the main design nor the curious exergue with the armaments. Except one which I discarded since it was early and there was still plenty to go through; it was a single volume work, one of those venerable old tomes, without plates, describing the coins in the Turin Museum. When we went back to it later, there in Italian was the same inscription that Mionnet had in French; our same obverse (unusual in itself; you'd think it would have been struck also for Philip, and be listed somewhere under him), and our same reverse except: *both* references described it as Zeus, and in his right hand, a thunderbolt. Now that is a coin of such rarity, that I *seriously* am hesitant to even suggest that they engraved a second reverse die, exactly the same as the first, only inserting a goddess in place of Zeus, and struck another limited quantity, with just the one Otatilia Severa obverse die. And yet, it seems to be the case, as I hope you'll be able to see from our photo. But what really boggles the mind is that Syracuse Decadrachm exergue; this is what you'd think would dictate a huge minting for the Philips, and then a lesser number (I mean lesser than huge, not just a few pieces) for Otacilia. And finally, what in the world does that exergue signify? Surely Philip was not advertising his murder of young Gordian, or the shabby peace he made with Sapur in his hurry to get to Rome, and since he'd no other feats of arms to celebrate...what then? Well, since it's an unusual situation in that its an important reverse, and yet so rare that it wasn't observed by Head, or in any of the Sylloges or col-

lections of people who specialize in this area, I'll close with a couple of far-out possibilities. 1) Otacilia stopped at Anazarbus on her way to Rome, and got into a 'tooth and nail' fight with a female heckler, and won; 2) it was an 'in' joke with local engravers to cut a die just bursting with significance, and send a few coins (only a few, so it wouldn't come to the Imperial attention) into boondock cities, to make them think they'd missed some news of tremendous importance, and cause them to hurry to Anazarbus, to the hilarity of the engraver's club.

BRITISH SILVER COINS, 1752-1801

John DeMarais, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1539

From 1752 to 1801 very little silver coin was struck in Great Britain because the price of silver was too high compared to the rate at which the mint was willing to coin it. Everyone paid a higher price for silver bullion than the mint. Except for three occasions, the only silver coin minted was for ceremonial purposes. These ceremonial issues were the usual Maundy money and the £100 in shillings struck in 1763 for the entry of the Earl of Northumberland as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The three issues of non-ceremonial money in silver were the issues of 1757-58, 1762-63 and 1787. The issue of 1762-63 consisted of £10,000 in threepences struck from £1,000,000 in treasure taken at sea. These were for currency purposes. The issues of 1757-58 and 1787 were special commissions of the Bank of England. The Bank had requests from its customers each year for new shillings and sixpences for use at Christmas time as presents. To meet these demands, the Bank had coined, at a loss to itself, new sixpences and shillings. The 1757-58 issue amounted to £143,313 and the 1787 issue totaled £55,459. The Bank paid these out so conservatively that it still had £22,800 in stock in 1798.¹

Coins of both these issues are still available in high grades because of the use to which they were put in the late 18th century. Many, if not most, of the coins of the 1787 issue saw little or no circulation. Moreover, they could not have circulated after March 1817 when they were demonetized. I cannot recall having seen any low grade coins of the 1787 offered for sale. Both the 1757-58 and 1787 issues are nice to have in collections, but one must not think that they are typical of the coins in circulation in the last half of the 18th century. The typical coins were shillings and sixpences that were quite worn--in many cases they were nothing more than blanks! Only heavily worn coins were light enough to prevent melting into bullion. Thus, if one really wants typical British coins of the late 18th century, one should acquire some of these horribly worn coins of the period 1662 through about 1740. The ones I had I sold for scrap when silver was high. I did not know their significance, and I'll find a few more for my collection.

1 - J. Craig, *The Mint* (Cambridge, The Cambridge University Press, 1953), pp. 246-47.

A NEBRASKA HIGHWAY ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SALVAGE INVESTIGATION

Robert R. Kutcher, Nebraska Department of Roads, Construction Office

The Department of Roads and the State Historical Society in Nebraska cooperate in an archeological and historical salvage program. Nebraska became one of the first states to form such a program. The Historical Society began as a private organization in 1878 and became a state agency in 1883. Archeological research began in 1899 with Elmer E. Blackman as the Society archeologist working at the request of the Society President, J. Sterling Morton, the founder of Arbor Day. The Department of Roads when in its excavations find an archeological or historical site, the excavation and road building stops until the Society Salvage Archeologists are satisfied that all items of historical value have been removed and recorded. The Department of Roads also assists in this salvage operation by sharing men and equipment for the salvage work.

In July 1969, during a routine inspection of the eroding slopes alongside highway in northeastern Butler County, graves were discovered. The gen-



Medal Found in 1969 Excavation

eral location of other graves were discovered in 1968 when grading and widening of the road was done. Exposed human skeletal material was noted because of the erosion and it was decided to salvage the site and relocate the graves. Burial 6901 was apparently partially lost due to the erosion, but a moderate amount of funerary goods was still present, but only a small portion of the skeletal parts remained. Along with several copper bells, some earrings, a spoon and a wooden bowl, numerous glass and shell beads, was a badly corroded circular medal molded of pewter or similar alloy.

The medal is 41mm in diameter and has the bust of a military figure in relief on the obverse. The reverse of the medal is blank except for two raised rings that encircle the border. Some shallow engraving or maybe raised lettering may have originally adorned the reverse, but if it did, it has been obliterated by the corrosion.

The person depicted on this medal was identified by Mr. Graham Pollard of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, England, as Charles Ferdinand de Bourbon, duc de Berry (1778-1820). Photographs of a similar French medal known to be of the Duke de Berry were obtained from Mr. Pollard for comparative purposes. The Duke de Berry was a military and political figure involved in the restoration of the Bourbons after the defeat of Napoleon. He was a nephew of Louis XVIII and was active in ultra-Royalist politics. He was assassinated by a political fanatic by the name of Louis Pierre Louvel. Just how and why this medal of de Berry found its way to this Pawnee Indian's grave is as yet unknown.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL MINT

John DeMarais, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1539

There has long been a mint at Bombay but it has been operated by the East India Company or the Government of India (both British and Republican). It struck Indian and various other Native and Colonial coinages but it did not produce any British coins. During World War I there developed a demand for sovereigns in India. The logical solution was to have the Indian Government Mint at Bombay strike sovereigns. However, the British would not allow foreign mints - and the Bombay Mint was a foreign mint as far as the British were concerned - to strike imperial gold coins.

The charming solution to this problem was to declare a small section of the Bombay Mint as a branch of the Royal Mint. This section amounted to not much more than a couple of presses equipped with sovereign dies that struck flans prepared by the Bombay Mint. These were the same flans used for Indian 15-rupee coins of 1918. This "branch" began work on August 15, 1918 and operated for a couple of months before it was formally closed in May, 1919. The sovereigns of this issue are all dated 1918 and bear the mintmark "I".

FACTS ABOUT GOLD: If all the gold ever found were to be cast into a single block, the result would be a cube, 57 feet on each side.

CONTENTS OF THE NI REFERENCE COLLECTION

(Members desiring to borrow coins from the collection for research purposes, lecture use, non-competitive displays, or any other reason, may do so by paying postage and insurance both directions.)

Key to Listing: FINE or better for all Yeoman types. VERY GOOD or better for all Craig types. Underlined = Uncirculated. C = Complete. C = Complete with at least one uncirculated type. CX (----) = Complete except those listed. X = Except. Mints are not listed unless multiple for the particular year.

NEW CALEDONIA: Y1 thru Y4 - C; YA5 - C; YB5 - C; Y5 - CX (1972); Y5a - 1972; Y6 - C; Y6a - C; Y7 - C; Y7a - C.

NEW HEBRIDES: Y1 - C; Y1a - 1973, 1975; Y2 - 1970; Y2a - 1973; Y4 - C; Y4a - C; Y5 - C; Y5a - C; Y6 - C; Y7 - C.

NEW ZEALAND: Y1 - CX (1935); Y2 - 1933; Y3 - 1934; Y4 - 1935; Y5 - 1934; Y7 - CX (1942, 1944, 1945); Y8 - C; Y9 - 1941, 1943, 1945; Y9a - C; Y10 - CX (1941, 1946); Y10a - C; Y11 - 1943; Y11a - C; Y12 - 1934; Y13 - 1943; Y20 - C; Y21 - CX (1949); Y22 - 1948; Y24 - 1950; Y25 - 1950; Y28 - 1953, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964; Y29 - CX (1954, 1956); Y30 - 1953, 1957, 1962, 1963, 1965; Y31 - 1957, 1959, 1962, 1965; Y32 - 1962, 1965; Y33 - 1964, 1965; Y34 - 1962, 1965; Y35 - C; Y36 - 1967, 1969, 1974, 1975; Y37 - 1967, 1969, 1973, 1974; Y38 - 1967, 1969; Y39 - 1967; Y39a - 1971; Y40 - 1967; Y44 - C; Y47 - C.

NICARAGUA: Y3 - C; Y9 - C; Y11 - 1938; Y12 - 1920, 1938; Y17 - 1952; Y17a - 1965; Y18 - C; Y18a - 1965; Y19 - 1946, 1950; Y19a - 1965; Y19b - 1972; Y20 - 1939, 1950, 1956; Y24 - C; Y27 - C; Y28 - C.

NIGERIA: Y1 - C; Y2 - C; Y3 - C; Y4 - C; Y5 - C; Y7 - 1973; Y8 - 1973; Y9 - 1973; Y10 - 1973.

NORWAY: Y2 - C; Y3 - C; Y19 - 1891; Y20 - 1876 small, 1877, 1889, 1891, 1902; Y21 - 1876; Y22 - 1898; Y30 - 1906; Y31 - C; Y32 - C; Y35 - 1932, 1935, 1940, 1941, 1948, 1950, 1951; Y36 - 1921, 1931, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1946, 1947, 1950, 1951; Y37 - 1913, 1916, 1931, 1936, 1938; Y38 - 1919; Y39 - 1913; Y46 - 1923; Y47 - 1921; Y49 - 1926, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1946, 1947, 1949; Y50 - 1929, 1936; Y51 - 1926, 1947; Y52 - 1946, 1949; Y54 - 1944; Y55 - 1941, 1942; Y56 - 1942; Y57 - 1943; Y59 - CX (1955); Y60 - 1952, 1954, 1957; Y61 - CX (1956, 1957); Y62 - CX (1951); Y63 - 1952, 1953, 1956; Y64 - 1953; Y65 - 1957; Y66a - C to 1966 X (1960), 1971; Y67 - C; Y67a - C to 1971 X (1965, 1968, 1969, 1970); Y68 - CX (1959, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1969, 1970); Y69a - CX (1959, 1970, 1971); Y70 - 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1967, 1973; Y71 - C to 1969 X (1958, 1959, 1965); Y72 - 1961, 1964, 1970, 1971; Y73 - 1964; Y74 - C; Y76 - C to 1976; Y78 - 1974; Y79 - 1974; Y80 - 1974.

OMAN - Muscat & Oman: Y3a - C; Y4 - C; Y7 - C; Y8 - C; Y10 - C; Y14 - 1380; Y16 - 1381; Y19 - C; Y21 - C; Y22 - C. Oman: Y2 - C.

PAKISTAN: Y1 - CX (1951); Y2 - CX (1949); Y3 - 1948, 1951; Y3a - C; Y4 - 1948; Y5 - C; Y6 - C; Y7 - C; Y8 - 1951, 1956; Y9 - 1953, 1955; Y10 - CX (1958); Y11 - 1953, 1957; Y12 - 1953, 1954; Y13 - C; Y13a - C; Y14 - C; Y14a - CX (1963); Y15 - C; Y15a - 1961; Y16 - 1963, 1964, 1966; Y17 - 1964; Y18 - 1964; Y18a - 1966; Y19 - 1964; Y19a - 1968; Y20 - 1964, 1965; Y21 - 1964, 1965; Y22 - 1967, 1971, 1972; Y27 - 1974; Y28 - 1974; Y31 - 1976.

BOOK NEWS

(Readers are invited to submit reviews of the books noted in this section.)

JORNARIO/Terceras Jornadas Argentianas De Numismatica Y Medallistica. 278 pages, index, soft cover, illustrated. Issued for the third numismatic conference held in San Nicolas de los Arroyos, Argentina. These conferences were held there June 17-20, 1983. \$6 postpaid in USA.

(THIS BOOK AND THOSE FOLLOWING ARE AVAILABLE AT THE PRICES GIVEN FROM: DALE SEPPA, 103 SIXTH AVE. N., VIRGINIA, MN., USA 55792)

Much information on the the organization and organizers is presented. Two debates and a dozen articles cover the following subjects:

Noncirculating legal tender;
Systematic classification of medals;
Primitive money in northern Buenos Aires;
Scholarship medals in 1855;
Coinage and Sovereignty;
Varieties of the 1854 $\frac{1}{4}$ Real;
Argentinian cupronickel emissions 1896-1942;
Conformes a oro Bancarios - Paper money of 1887-1897;
Notes issued under law 18.188;
The first medal of Rosario;
General Guemes on medals;
Medals relating to philately;
A San Martin-Bolivar medal;
Message to the membership and
List of illustrations.

- Information from Dale Seppa

WOOL, CLOTH AND GOLD: THE STRUGGLE FOR BULLION IN ANGLO-BURGUNDIAN TRADE 1240-1478. By John H. Munro. Study in economic history, focussing on commercial relations & monetary policies of England, Burgundy & Flanders in medieval times and demonstration of how the final decisive victory of the English cloth industry launched Britain on a slow inexorable voyage toward the Industrial Revolution. 214 pp., University of Toronto Press. \$20 postpaid in USA.

- Information from Dale Seppa

THE PHENOMENON OF MONEY by Thomas Crump. Anthropological approach to identification & examination of the different ways in which money is used, the relationships which then arise and the institutions concerned in maintaining its various functions. Routledge & Kegan Paul. \$40 postpaid in USA.

- Information from Dale Seppa

LEGAL TENDER: A STUDY IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MONETARY HISTORY by S.P. Brockinridge. Interesting synoptic study of how the English & American governments have regulated and set standards for legal tender over the years. Covers England from the 11th through 19th centuries and America from colonial days through the 19th century. Reprint of the 1903 edition. 181 pages. \$15 postpaid in USA.

- Information from Dale Seppa.

THE NATURAL LAW OF MONEY by William Brough. A concise history of money in England, the USA and Canada which explains how metal & paper monies have been standardized, controlled and affected by the governments, constitutions and commerce of each country. 168 pages. Reprint of the 1896 edition. \$15 postpaid in USA.

- Information from Dale Seppa.

THE MINING GUILD OF NEW SPAIN AND ITS TRIBUNAL GENERAL 1770-1821 by Walter Hove. An institutional history of Mexican mining during the colonial period, focussing on the Mining Guild which, with its relative autonomy, representative character and the fact that it was conducted primarily by Creoles, appears almost unique in colonial Mexico. 534 pages. Reprint of the 1949 edition. \$21 postpaid in USA.

- Information from Dale Seppa.

THE UTRECHT MINT UNDER NAPOLEON I

John DeMarais, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1539

Napoleon annexed the Netherlands to the French Empire in 1810 and it was administered as part of France until 1814. He authorized a French mint at Utrecht by the decree of January 4, 1811. This mint struck 1,803,660 francs in French gold coin and 2,273,449 francs in French silver coin in the years 1812 and 1813. The mintmark on these coins is a pennant flowing from ships rigging. The privy mark is a fish. The mint fell under Dutch control in 1814. The total of each denomination struck was:

Gold	20 francs	90,183 pieces
Silver	5 francs	416,848 "
"	2 francs	50,820 "
"	1 franc	81,580 "
"	1/2 franc	11,978 "
Total		651,409 pieces

40-franc or quarter-franc coins were struck at Utrecht.

BOY SCOUT COINS: For the 75th Anniversary of the Boy Scout Movement eleven countries, again via the British Royal Mint's expert staff and presses, have honored the movement with coins.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE COINAGE OF THE BAR KOKHBA WAR by Leo Mildenberg. Types, Monographs in Ancient Numismatics, Vol. VI. Published by the Swiss Numismatic Society, 1984. 396 pages with 17 text figures, catalogue with 602 die couples & 6,793 specimens, 44 plates and 18 tables. Cloth covers. U.S.\$95.-

After 45 years of scholarship, Dr. Leo Mildenberg, the well-known Swiss banker and numismatist, presents a high quality monograph devoted to the coins issued by Jewish rebels during the Bar Kokhba uprising between 132 and 135 A.D.

At the end of the first revolt, (bellum Judaicum 66-70 A.D.) Palestine, which had been a sort of Roman Protectorate, became a Roman Province. Unlike previous theories, this holds that many Jews were not enslaved, but remained free peasants, at least in parts of their former country.

Emperor Hadrian ordered Jerusalem to be renamed "Aelia Capitolina" and that a Roman temple be built on the site of the former Jewish temple which had been destroyed in the first revolt. Although these acts must have been offensive to most Jews, Mildenberg thinks that the main reason for the revolt was an Imperial order banning castration, which also prohibited ritual circumcision.

It took the Romans more than 3 years and considerable military power to put down the uprising. During these years, the Jewish administration in Judea overstruck Roman (and even some Persian & Egyptian) coins with Jewish designs. There are 5 different nominals: large silver coins equalling the Syrian tetradrachm and showing the Jewish temple in Jerusalem; smaller silver coins valued at 1 drachme or 1 Roman denarius; large bronze coins; medium bronze coins and small bronze coins. According to the quality of minting, most of these issues can be divided into regular and irregular coinages. The latter was probably produced in field mints and have poorer workmanship.

The author found 41 types minted from 602 die-combinations. Types and legends proclaim a national and cultural renaissance and an independent Jewish community in Palestine. These coins, together with the documents found in the Judean Desert, are the decisive primary sources for the history of the event. The coin-corpus is outstanding in content and quality and is recommended to every serious collector of Ancient coins.

- Reviewed by Reinhold Jordan.

EXTRACT FROM THE "ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE" (Pp. 272-310). Published by Marcel Dekker Inc. of New York & Basel.

The cited extract from this work is a comprehensive discussion

of numismatic bibliography and numismatic libraries by Francis D. Campbell, Librarian at the American Numismatic Society.

He traces the history of numismatic literature, provides a review of generalized bibliographies on the subject as well as guidance on existing listings of numismatic auction catalogues. These elements of his overview are useful as a balanced condensation of information from various sources, some of which are not readily accessible.

The second portion of this article concentrates on the rationale, objectives and methodology of numismatic libraries as a group. Following this is a most valuable appendix listing and brief commentary on the world's 60 principal numismatic libraries. So thorough a census has never before been assembled.

A check-list of over 100 major sources of information on numismatic literature and libraries concludes the article.

- Reviewed by Ran Zander.

THE PRETORIA BRANCH MINT, 1923-1945

John DeMarais, Lincoln, Nebraska, NI #1539

The Pretoria Mint opened as a branch of the Royal Mint on January 1, 1923 for striking British imperial gold coins and silver and bronze coins for the South African government. The dies were supplied from London for gold pieces and these bore the mintmark "SA". The coinage of imperial gold ceased in 1932 because the gold standard was abandoned in Britain and South Africa. The coinage of silver and bronze for South Africa continued.

From 1939-1945 the Pretoria Mint organized a section to produce munitions for the war effort. The munitions section was under the direction of the South African Government while the Mint itself was under British control. This rather awkward situation was solved by turning the Mint over to the South African Government on June 30, 1941. This action was entirely reasonable since the Pretoria Branch had not struck British coin for nearly a decade. Under South African management, the Pretoria Mint struck a large quantity of South African coins during the war as well as coins for various British and French possessions in Africa and the Indian Ocean.

FIRST COINAGE PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, of England and heir to the throne, had his first coin portrait on Bahamas coins. It was in 1978 when the Bahamas celebrated its fifth anniversary of independence, with his portrait on a silver ten dollars coin. On it he faces right, the same direction as his mother, Queen Elizabeth II. In the future as King of England, his coinage portrait will face left, continuing a long British tradition of alternating portraits of sovereigns.

MEMBER NOTICE PAGE

Fred Drost, 110 Ridgefield St., Meriden, CT 06450: Would like to buy or trade for a copy of Alpert and/or Smith's book on Amusement Tokens. Need it for my reference library.

Harry A. Burton, 7056 Tampico Road South, Jacksonville, FL 32244: WANT for personal collection - Cayman Kings, Y48 to Y57 in Proof at \$32.00 each and UNC at \$20.00 each. Also need a set of Roberts Birds, please quote.

John L. Pieratt, 2635 S. Hydraulic, 32C, Wichita, KS 67216: WANTED - photos, bibliography on Vietnam cash coin authors Jules Silvestre, Desire Lacroix, Albert Schroeder, Edward Toda, Bernard Permar, John Novac, Braddan Coole, Fredrik Schjoth, Virgil Hancock, Miura Gosen, Ogawa Hiroshi, Ogawa and Kugahara, M. Mitchiner, etc.! Need copies of these books to donate to the NI Library to share with others, to better the hobby.

ATTRIBUTION SERVICE: The NI Attribution Committee will accept from NI members only, any numismatic items, whether paper, metal, or whatever, for attribution. We must limit the items to a TOTAL OF SIX (6) MAXIMUM. The cost is just advance payment of return postage, including sufficient for insurance or registration, if desired. Send to NI Attribution Committee, P. O. Box 2057, Saugatuck Station, Westport, Conn. 06880, USA.

HOWARD LINECAR

Spink *Circular* readers, numismatic book lovers, railroad buffs and philatelists are among those who will have appreciated Howard Linecar and his many works. No one knew the ins and outs of London and its history more intimately. Howard was associated with Spinks for over half a century - almost as long as the legendary Leonard Forrer Senior, and through the *Circular* he carried forward Forrer's high tradition. He authored a dozen or more books - some scholarly, others in a popular vein.

Howard Linecar died suddenly, early in June while on one of his annual cruises with his wife and companion Rhoda. He had been in emeritus status, though still active with the *Circular* and a variety of ad hoc projects.

One of Howard's great pleasures and talents was to encourage numismatic research and to promote its publication. Numerous authors and the numismatic public are much in his debt.

This gentle, kindly man's passing is a sorrow, mitigated to a degree by the fond memories of him that many will cherish.